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WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

# CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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JANUARY 7, 1854.

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

GEORGE W. MEARSON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

Our paper of this morning contains the bill for the organization of Nebraska Territory. reported by Judge Douglass, from the Committee on Territories. We gave a brief statement of the character and provisions of this bill a day or two since, and purpose at the proper time making it the subject of a more extended

## CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House of Representatives passed several private bills. Mr. Orr offered a substitute for Treasury, to the effect that hereafter, when the office shall be vacated, the appointment shall be made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Pending the consideration of the subject, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

#### SENATORIAL FACTIONISTS AND THE WASHINGTON UNION.

An evident attempt has been made by the Washington Union to impress upon its readers that those democratic senators who voted against the publisher of the Washington Union, as public printer for the Senate, were factionists. Since it has ceased to make the charge, editorially, it has still been continuously committing almost as grievous an offence against good taste, by transferring to its cclumns, from papers the same in kidney with itself, articles in which the same substance is repeated.

Some of the articles, practically invading the sanctity thrown around the election by law, have pretended to give with accuracy the names of those democratic Senators so voting. Almost all of them seem to agree in fixing upon the distinguished Senator from Indiana. Jesse D. Bright, as the "head and front of the offending." It is alleged that he formed a coalition of factious democrats, whigs, and freesoilers, by means of which the publisher of the Washington Union was defeated. Thus, for the first time in the history of parties in this country, east or west of the Alleghanies, it was gravely proclaimed that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, a his frontlet, and by their sacred strength and democrat, who, perhaps, had done more than any other of his years, in sustaining and carrying out the purposes of party organization. and who had never, in any one instance, deserted it, had proved himself recreant to the democratic cause, and factious to a democratic administration. The charge is that he voted against the publisher of the Washington Union. as public printer of the Senate, and the "lame" therefore a factionist, and recreant to the dem- this, is the faithful democratic soldier, who life-at the peril of the lives of ocratic party.

The mere fact, which we have seen several times ostentatiously paraded, for the purpose of giving a little more intensity to the matter, by way of pathos or climax, we hardly know which that Gen. Jackson made the publisher of the Washington Union the depository of his sword. has really nothing to do with the question of public printer. The immortal old hero who so gallantly wore it, as Achilles did his celestial armor, flashing dismay into his foes, and who with patriot zeal, wielded it as the arbiter of pitched battle between his beloved country and her enemies, never willed it any such destination, as to decide any such controversy as this. It should never be thrown like the sword of Brennus the Gaul into any scale, where only profit or place is weighed. When the country hears its ring, it should know that the enemy is beleaguring its citadels.

It is not alleged that Governor Bright refused to go into caucus with his democratic brethren, although he might have done that without being a factionist, inasmuch as the election of public printer has never been determined by caucus. It is not alleged that, having agreed to go into caucus, he subsequently bolted the caucus nomination. Some men have done even that, without having been centrally denounced as factionists. The charge, and the whole charge, upon which the abuse of the honorable senator is based, is, that he, when uncommitted by any previous party action, or any attempt at it, voted for the publisher of Future, because we know his Past. We say it rations, but objected to the resolution, because one democratic paper, which, ever since its the more confidently, because, independently, it did not superadd political reasons. Some first issue, has been the earnest and cordial of his own previous career, after only a com- were opposed to the resolution in every aspect, supporter, without any deviation, of the democratic creed in all its fullness, and vet with all its limits, and voted against the publisher of an- and temper of whose mind, whose instincts, other democratic paper, which at least more and whose antipathies even, more concur than than once, on great cardinal measures, has been false to the principles of the party, and to the measures of an administration of which it professed to be a sort of exponent. Does the Washington Union for a moment fancy that by any limping sophistry like this, it can persuade the democracy of the country, and particularly that of Indiana, where he is best known, because he has been tried most, that Governor Bright is recreant to party organization, or even factious to this administration?

Does it suppose that he fears to meet any such issue, before the sterling democracy of Indiana? Does it think that it strikes any tremor into his fearless nature, by a threat of holding him or his course up to censure? If any such silly vapors as these afflict the mind of the Washington Union, let it go on and see what the conclusion of all will be. When Indiana rebukes her Senator, it will be for some other cause than that he did not vote for the pubthe Senate-it will have a far graver complaint against him, than that he refused so to influence and control the official tides and currents, as to throw them all in the Mediterranean capacity of the Washington Union, into which

We, moreover, take the liberty of saying to the Washington Union, that we believe Indiana has so much confidence in her Senator, that at least, as to all non-essentials, she will allow him, without objection, the privilege of exercising his own good judgment and sound-discretion, and will rage, disappointment, or baffled desires, should dare to arraign his course as to such matters.

The democracy of Indiana may well retort the charge of factiousness upon the Washington Union. That print had already announced, as the policy of the President, the bestowal of official rusts upon all classes and divisions that had ioined in the election of Franklin Pierce, pro vided they still adhere to the Baltimore platform. It had been loud in defence of that policy. And yet, when it was carried out, to vided front. the exclusion of itself, from a small portion of its own lauded doctrine was applied to itselfwhen this modern Phalaris was forced to test his own invention, it suddenly rose into the the bill of the Senate prescribing the manner of high tragic, and, with wonderful dexterity, went party. appointing the Assistant Secretary of the through the whole gamut of lachrymose rage. Who was the factionist then? Who opthat her democracy will never surrender to any one man, be he President of the United States or not, the power of declaring and deciding what is and what is not democratic. The divine hand has never been laid upon the head of any one man, consecrating him to any such mission as that. As far, however, as party democracy is concerned, we beg leave to relieve the Editors of the Washington Union of a singular hallucination, by assuring them that the publisher of the planks of the Baltimore platform.

Senator Bright has only need to refer to his charge of disaffection to democratic principles-What democrat in State or national councils has been firmer or more steady? No man of cially to one object. But sometimes an unhis age in the country has labored more earn- looked for hero bursts upon the world, as stars estly, and faithfully, and constantly, and effectively before unknown, startle the astronomer by their posed to a partial system.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, would say, of democratic principles. They are dear to his modest in his demeanor, as he is daring in his heart. For them, would be face any responsi- deeds. He may be reserved and circumspect.

For their sake, he would contend in the wildest whirlpools of danger. No one has ever cealment against him. His principles from boyhood up, in every contest, have been worn upon people. nority has never had any terror for him. Diftest where victory had almost already announced praises of the people. itself. No amount of labor imposed upon him after having received the "baptism of fire" in affection by the snarling Thersites of the

Washington Union. We have no doubt but that the democracy of and contempt it so richly deserves. As to the Future, we believe it will speak as well for Senator Bright's democracy, as the Past. When he shall be found giving aid and comfort to the when timidity would have infallibly spoiled it. doctrines of federalism-when he shall be found tion has planted around the province of legistariffs, or distributions of proceeds of public lands, or gigantic government railroads, or Wilassail his democracy; but until then, there will be nothing but quick recoil against the foolish who did so much for them. hand that attempts the blow.

Without pretending to have the slightest authe democratic measures of this administration, we believe he will yield an earnest, cordial, and paratively slight personal intercourse between and in any form. us, we have never seen any one, the character in his case, in fixing this impression upon us.

## DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS.

When men are embarked in the same vessel; when the voyage is expected to be long and hoped to be prosperous-when good feeling. kindness, and forbearance are so necessary to happiness and success, it is both criminal and foolish in one of that company to go sedulously and insidiously around, in order to sow the seeds of discontent and mutiny.

The same thing may be applied to a political party, the members of which are bound to- an act of humanity and a bold stroke for gether by common traditions, common princi. American rights, why narrow it down to ples, common hopes, and the same destiny. either. Indeed it loses its merit when based How thoughtless, how reckless, how much to entirely on humanity. He was an American be censured is that man who, in place of pre-

serving harmony, seeks to distract and divide. more necessary, cordial co-operation more es If he had these rights and powers, then the sential in the democratic ranks than now. It smaller consideration of humanity to Martin lisher of the Washington Union as printer to is from that party that the country must look Koszta was merged and swallowed up in the for the measures of policy, on which its full development and its complete success depend. If he did not possess these powers and rights, Great questions are springing up, in regard to then he had no business to meddle with matwhich the State rights principles—the consti-

Washington Sentinel. so many good things are continually flowing, have to be brought into play. New accessions of territory may be confidently expected, and friendly nation. suitable legislative provisions will have to be ing their papilage and preparation, will have people it would be done by acclamation to be organized into governments. Questions vitally affecting the peace and tranquility-nay integrity of the country-will doubtless spring look upon it as impertinent intermeddling, if up. Abolitionists and freesoilers, ever ready any outside person, under the promptings of to avail themselves of all occasions to incite domestic disturbance and sectional strife, will seek to raise those difficulties that have but recently been settled. They will come with the bible in one hand and the Wilmot proviso in the other. They will endeavor to prove by texts from the first, that the last is the best

mark of piety and the only means of salvation. Against their efforts the democracy-the true constitutional democracy of the country should prepare to present a compact array-and undi-We have been astonished that at such a time

the public printing, it still being in possession | some of the presses and some of the men in auof the entire residue, instead of meeting its thority, should have sought by denunciation, fate with the calmness of a martyr, or the and almost by violence, to drive out of the parphilosophy of a stoic-instead of wrapping its ty some of the best and truest democrats in the own published philosophy around itself with country. They would tolerate no difference of grace and dignity, as would a Roman Senator opinion, however slight-they would respect his toga, it broke forth into clamor the most no scruple, however proper. He who would vociterous, and wailing the most painful. When | not at all times and at all seasons join in their hosannahs to men in place, and swear that everything done was right, however wrong it might be, was sought to be driven from the

We hope this folly is at an end. We hope these outrages are about to cease. Perhaps posed the President's policy then? Indiana they begin to find that patriots are useful in an can certainly have no very exalted estimate of emergency, when slaves and tools flinch and any such exponent of democratic principles, pol- fail-that patriots can make sacrifices that base icy and measures as this. We beg leave also to men never dream of. We see that the white assure the Washington Union, in parenthesis, flag has been presented by one of our contemporaries and neighbors. It is a good sign.

#### A MEDAL TO A HERO-CAPTAIN INGRAHAM.

Heroes are oftentimes worn threadbare by much talk, as Presidential candidates are made cheap and familiar by premature and long continued commendations. Kossuth came to this country a hero-he quit it a broken down man-a long descent from the worshiped idol. of the Washington Union, at least, is not one to the neglected individual. Every man breaks down who talks much about himself, or encourages other people to do so. People are political career, to silence forever this miserable full of change. They tire of worshiping one man. It is pleasant accasionally to kneelit is painful always to be on one's knees-espe tively than he, for the success and advancement | sudden appearance. The new hero may be as He may shun the notice that his achievements attract. He may avoid talking of himselfhe may discourage such conversation amongst dared to bring the charge of trickery or con- others. This is the surest way of retaining his hold on the affections and admirations of the

But sometimes a man performs so brilliant, his own intense energy has he succeeded. Mi- so unexpected, so dazzling an exploit, that he immediately becomes the object of all eyesficulties, political and private, which would the subject of all tongues. It would be as imhave staggered other men, to him have only possible to stop the rushing of the great catabeen incentives. He has ever been as ready act, and to drown its thunders, as to stop the to lead a forlorn hope, as to engage in a con- affectionate clamors and repress the heart-born

Such an exploit was performed by Captain by his.party, has been left by him, unperform- Ingraham. It was done to uphold the honor and impotent conclusion" is, that he was ed, or was it ever done grumblingly. This, of his country. It was done at the peril of his command. It was done abroad, where there many an open battle field, is charged with dis- was no help at hand. By his discretion, that, was a bloodless achievement, which any incapacity or mismanagement, would have made a sanguinary strife. It resulted in the main-Indiana will treat the charge with the scorn tenance of peace, when a long and destructive war might have been its consequence. It was done with promptitude, when it might have been deferred too late. It was done with daring, This act of our distinguished naval captain striking down the guards which the Constitu- has been the theme of every tongue. We have not heard-we do not believe-that he lation-when national banks or protective has ever boasted of it himself, or sought notice and praise from others. But, after people have talked about his gallantry, until they mot provisoes, shall be advocated by him, then have grown tired of the theme, they begin to think that they have done enough for the man,

> We see from the debate in the House of Representatives on Thursday, on the resolution to thority to speak in the name of the Hon. vote a medal to Captain Ingraham, reported Senator, we will yet venture to say that no man from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that in Congress during this and the coming ses- some difference of opinion existed as to whether sions, will by his votes and acts, exhibit a the honor proposed by the committee should be higher and purer, and more consistent democ- conferred on Captain Ingraham, or not. We racy than the Senator from Indiana. To all did not hear the debate. We have but read condensed reports of it. It has, however, been represented to us by those who heard it, as very efficient support. That he will seek to eminteresting, and quite brilliant. Some gentlebarrass it, or to impair its effectiveness in its men favored the resolution because it was based appropriate fields of action and effort, we do not on considerations of philanthropy. Some refor one moment credit. We speak thus of his cognised the force and merit of such conside-

We have no voice in the matter, and would be the last to intermeddle in affairs that do not concern us; but as a portion of the people, and of the press of the country, we feel privileged to say what we think. We shall say it. We think that Captain Ingraham deserves "a medal, with suitable devices." We think Captain Ingraham deserves a sword. We think that Captain Ingraham deserves the gratitude of his country. He has secured the last, the first are yet to come.

Is there to be hair-splitting and double re fining as to the considerations on which these badges of honor and these testimonials of gratitude are to be predicated? When it was both commander. He was the representative of his country. As such he had power, or he had There never was a time when union was not power. He had rights, or he had not rights.

We hope the resolution will pass. We hop made for them. Territories already undergo- the medal will be voted. If submitted to the

## Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate-Friday, January 6, 1854. The Senate was not in session to-day, having djourned over to Monday.

House of Representatives. The SPEAKER laid before the House several

communications from the War Department, and they were laid on the table and ordered to be

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Pri letter of the Secretary of the Navy, communicating the reports of the exploration of the river Amazon and its tributaries, by Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbon, with the accompanying maps and

### RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, discharging that committee from the consideration of the memorandum of the Secretary of War explanatory of certain appropriations for rivers and harbors, and referring the

same to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FULLER said it would be recollected by the House that the subject of the improvement of rivers and harbors had been referred to the Committee on Commerce. They were now engaged in its consideration; and, therefore, the communication of the Secretary of War should take that direction.

Mr. DUNBAR briefly replied to the remarks of Mr. Ewing, heretofore delivered; and said he was decidedly in favor of river and harbor imof that committee, who would report a bill.

Mr. HOUSTON said the communication from the Secretary of War was in relation to continu-

ng the appropriations for works commenced un-ler the law of the last Congress.

Mr. HUNT expressed his gratification that his colleague had made the declaration that he was a trong friend of internal improvements.

Mr. DUNBAR explained. He had spoken for

himself, and of what he believed to be the views of the majority of the committee; but he did not wish to be understood as supporting a general system of internal improvements. He was in favor of great national improvements, and had no doubt of the duty of the government to make them. He referred to such rivers as the Missis-

sippi and Ohio.

Mr. HUNT said that he was not satisfied with the explanation of his colleague. He did not care for friendship to the system, with such a limitation. He would stand by his friends who were in favor of referring the communication to the Com on Roads and Canals.

Mr. CAMPBELL apprehended that the Committee on Commerce would not report such a bill as the friends of internal improvements desire. He concurred in the views expressed by the gen-tleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Hunr.) and was op-

frankly, to the friends of the system, that they could safely trust the Committee on Commerce, to a ful-ler and greater extent than any other committee. Six of the nine members of the Committee on Commerce are friends of a river and harbor bill. Mr. HUNT expressed himself satisfied, and Mr. EWING withdrew his motion to refer them

Committee on Roads and Canals.
WENTWORTH said the Committee on Commerce will draw up a bill at the earliest mo-ment; but they must have the estimates. It would not do to send them to another com-He moved the previous question, which was

seconded; and, under its operation, the Commit-tee of Ways and Means was discharged from the further consideration of the estimates, which, after an unsuccessful motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to lay them upon the table, were referred to ee Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LANE introduced two bills relating to the interests of the Territory of Oregon; which

## PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House went into a committee of the whole spent therein, the con were passed.
On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, i

was resolved, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next-yeas 96, nays 37. [The reason assigned for the motion with that Monday is set apart for the celebration of anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.] REFERENCE OF BILLS.

The House referred sundry Senate bills to the appropriate committees, including the bill to sup-press the circulation of small notes as a currency he Committee for the District of Colum ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The bill from the Senate prescribing the manner appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Trea iry was taken up.

Mr. ORR proposed a substitute for it as fol-"That hereafter, as the office of Assistant Se

he Treasury shall be vacated, the appointment of lessor shall be made by the President of the United by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Mr. ORR made a few remarks in support of the ng which motion. The House adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF A PETITION.

Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of sundry rom Lexington court-house, to Williamson's m in the same district, and referred it to the Co mitte on Post Offices and Post Roads,

## Supreme Court of the United States FRIDAY, January 6, 1854.

No. 25. William C. Bevins, et al., use of P. Carle vs. William B. A. Ramsey, et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for East Tennessee. Mr. Justice Catron de-livered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with

No. 20. James C. Broome, administrator of Arthur Macon, vs. the United States. In error to the Circuit Court of the northern district of opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with interest. No. 172. Zachariah White vs. Isaac W. Arthur et al. On motion of Mr. Benjamin, thi writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana was docketed and dismissed, with costs, under the 43d rule of court.

No. 38. John Garrow et al., appellants, ca Amos Davis et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Governor Seward for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Shepley for

Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock, A. m.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS .- Kirwan, in his work e titled "Men and Things as I saw them in Europe," gives the following account of the progress of "woman's rights" in Sardinia: "They were tunnelling the Appenines for a railway from Turin to Genoa, which, when com-pleted, will be a great affair for Sardinia, and armies of women were engaged in making these tunnels! With a pannier of peculiar construction, made to fit the back, they entered the tunnel at one side, and emerged laden on the other side; bent down like beasts of burden, they followed each other in rows to the end of the embankment, where each turned round; there a man drew a pin, which let the bottom fall out, and the stone, gravel, and clay fell out of the basket. And hundreds of women were working in this way at this bestial em-ployment! Lime-kilns in great number line which the State rights principles—the consti-tutional principles of the democracy will have the men entrusted to him were imperilled, and the roads, and the women were quarrying the stones, carrying them to the kilns, and sending amay the lime.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the State of Missouri, thence running west on the line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude until it intersects the one hundred and third meredian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north, on the said meridian, until it intersects the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude; thence west, on the said parallel of latitude to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward along and upon the summit of said range of mountains to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward, on and with said boundary, to the Missouri river; thence down the centre of the main channel of said river down the centre of the main channel of said river to the State of Missouri; thence south, on and with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution was prescribe at the time of their admissipation. tution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Provided, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into wo or more Territories in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States. Provided further, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not without the consent of said tribe, be included within the territorial limits or jurisdi be included within the territorial limits or jurisdic-tion of any State or Territory; but all such Ter-ritory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Nebraska, or to af-fect the authority of the systems of the United within the said Territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the expectation of the second of the se

ecutive power and authority in and over said Ter-ritory of Nebraska shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, un-less sooner removed by the President of the Uniless sooner removed by the Fresident of the Uni-ted States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legisla-tive assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons and respites for offences against may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for of-fences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That there shall

be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly here-inafter constituted, and a'l the acts and proceedhe shall transmit one copy of the laws and jour-nals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fil such vacancy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the legis-

lative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter presc whose term of service shall continue The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall tives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed hirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and represen-tatives, giving to each section of the Territory repesentation in the ratio of its qualified voters, a nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the overnor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, to be taken by such persons, and in such mode, as the gover or shall designate and appoint; and the person so appointed shall receive a reasonable compen-sation therefor. And the first election shall be neld at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall su erintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act.. The persons having the hiighest number of legal votes in each of said council disricts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council, and the persons having the highest number of egal votes for the house of representatives shall members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or distinct to the convenience of t ricts to the council and house of representative according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty

days.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided further. the provisions of this act: And provided further. That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold of-United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein for six months, unless said Territory is and has been for that period otherwise his permanent domicil, residence, habitation, and home.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States; but constitution and laws of the United States; our no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of secularity. All the laws passed by the legislative axed higher than the lands or other property of esidents. All the laws passed by the legislative issembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null, and of no effect. SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That all town

ship, district, and county officers, not herein other-wise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be pro-yided by the governor and legislative assembly of

nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and, in the first inthe first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted. That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts and the said indees shall be proved the period of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law: and the said indees shall

supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall,

after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdictions of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery, as well as common law, jurisdiction. Each district court, or judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been apand every circk shall hold his office at the plea-sure of the court for which he shall have been ap-pointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed, and decided by the said supreme conriwithout regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiccourts shall have and exercise the same jurisdic-tion in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States; as is vested in the cir-cuit and district courts of the United States, and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September 18, 1850, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said Territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory. who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who torney of the United States for the present Terr tory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be ap-pointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes ssuing from the said courts when exercising their urisdiction as circuit and district courts of the ject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compe for extra services.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the gov

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to ad ninister oaths and affirmations by the laws now a force therein, or before the chief justice of some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in a side territory before the all other civil officers in said territory, before the act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmatio before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the sec retary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The govern-or shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hun-dred dollars as governor, and fifteen hundred dol-lars as superintendent of Indian Affairs. The chief justice, and associate justices, shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of chief justice, and associate justices, shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route, and an extra allowance shall be paid to the presiding officer of each for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day dominated. and door-keeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the territory of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the territory in the discount to the said secretary for the t

shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted. That the seat of government of said territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth, and that such portions of the public buildings as may not be actually used and needed for military purposes, may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and Legislature assembled for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this bill.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted. That a deleven

visions of this bill.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted. That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the time, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a desting the sections of the sections. certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States

the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 15: And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended, by and under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Nebraska, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly,

library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshall, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each towaship in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

out of the same.
Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organ-ize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper

and convenient.
SEC. 18 And be it further enacted, That all SEC. 18 And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and place, and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe

as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to enter into negotiation with the Indian tribes of the said Territory of Nebraska, for the purpose of securing the assent of said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said Indian tribes in whole or in part to said lands; and that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise

appropriated.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the governor of said Territory of Nebraska shall enter upon the discharge of his duties as such, the superintendency of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, shall be abolished, and the duties the like the state of the s and the duties shall be transferred to and per formed by the said governor of Nebraska.

The New Orleans Picayune says, in egard to the Tehuantepec route to the Pacific "We have great satisfaction in announcing completed their final arrangements for the opening of this important route to the Pacific. Mr. M. Abrams, the secretary of the company, with him the final contracts signed and sealed, by which the house of Sykes, DeBergne & Co., of England, obligate themselves within one

year to construct a plank road across the Isthmus, and to put the same in complete running order, with stage and coach accommodation &c., and also to place three river steamers or the route. A contract has likewise been entered into with the same parties, for the construction of a railway to be commenced within four months after the completion of the plank road, and to be thoroughly opened and finished within three years thereafter, the road to have a double track, and a six foot guage, with all

the necessary cars, equipments, machinery, &c.
"The house that has assumed these responsibile engagements is of high standing and They have not only assumed the payment of the \$600,000 due as a bonus to the Mexican government, and which had been advanced by certain parties for account of Mr. Sloo, but they have also agreed to take bonds of the company in payment of the contracts en-tered into for the opening of the Tehuantepec route. The company have accordingly issued sterling bonds in sums of £125 and £250, bearing seven per cent interest, the former incon-vertable and the latter convertable into stock on the completion of the road. The subscription books to the stock will, as we understan not be re-opened here, but according to the ment, twenty thousand shares of stock were re-served for Mexican citizens, and in due time books will be opened in the city of Mexico for supplying shares to that amount. The favoranegotiations which the company has succeeded in effecting abroad, will induce parties in Mexico to absorb this stock very rapidly. A small amount of bonds may subsequently be offered in this market for the benefit of those who may desire to have some interest in this magnificent undertaking.
"Engineers have already arrived here, and

will proceed forthwith to the Isthmus, in order to commence the necessary works, and to ensure the completion of the road within the time prescribed

THE TERM "Lady."—The name lady is an abbreviation of the Saxon "leofday," which signifies bread-giver. The mistress of a manor, stantly at their country mansions, was customed, once a week or oftener, to distribute among the poor a certain quantity of bread. She bestowed the gift with her own hand, and made the hearts of the needy glad by the soft words and gentle actions which accompanied her benevolence. The widow and the orphan afflicted recounted her praise; all classes of the poor embalmed her in fections as the leafday, the giver of bread and dispenser of comfort, a sort of ministering spirit in a world of sorrow. Who is a lady

JUVENILE AMERICA.- In President Allen's JUVENILE AMERICA.—In President Allen's lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, in Boston, on Monday evening, he alluded to Young America in the following style: "Our children show extraordinary precocity. The miss drops the bib in the evening, and dons the boddice in the morning, and the belle makes but a single invariance from the gradle to the makes but a single jump from the cradle to the cotillon, from pap to the polka. The boy—but we have no boys now—young gentleman is the word—feels insulted if he is met in the street, and not called 'Mister.' He goes from the baby cap to the beaver, and in a twinkling from peanuts to politics. He finishes his edu-cation at 14, goes into business at 18, marries at 20, and is bankrupt at 21"